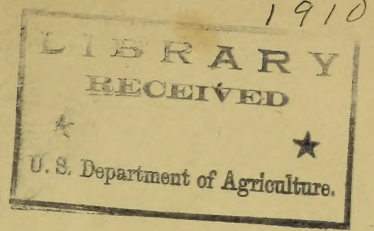


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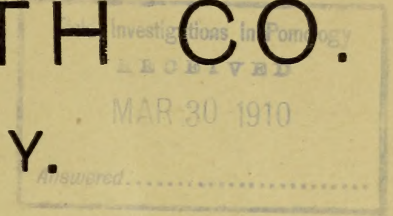
Geneva Nurseries
111

ESTABLISHED 1846



W. & T. SMITH CO.

GENEVA, N. Y.



GENERAL CATALOGUE

HARDY FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
SHRUBS, VINES AND ROSES

THE PRODUCT OF SIXTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Notice to Customers

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.
2. Buyers, ordering by letter, should write out their order plainly, *on a separate list*, and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.
3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of the stock in good condition to the forwarder.
4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references.
5. If the varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally as good and ripening about the same season, will be substituted, unless ordered to the contrary.
6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us, as far as possible, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.
7. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling out an order so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation.

NOTE:—Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 apply exclusively to our wholesale trade.



Low Express Rates on Trees and Plants

Express companies now carry trees and plants to any part of the country at a reduction of 20 per cent. from regular merchandise rates.



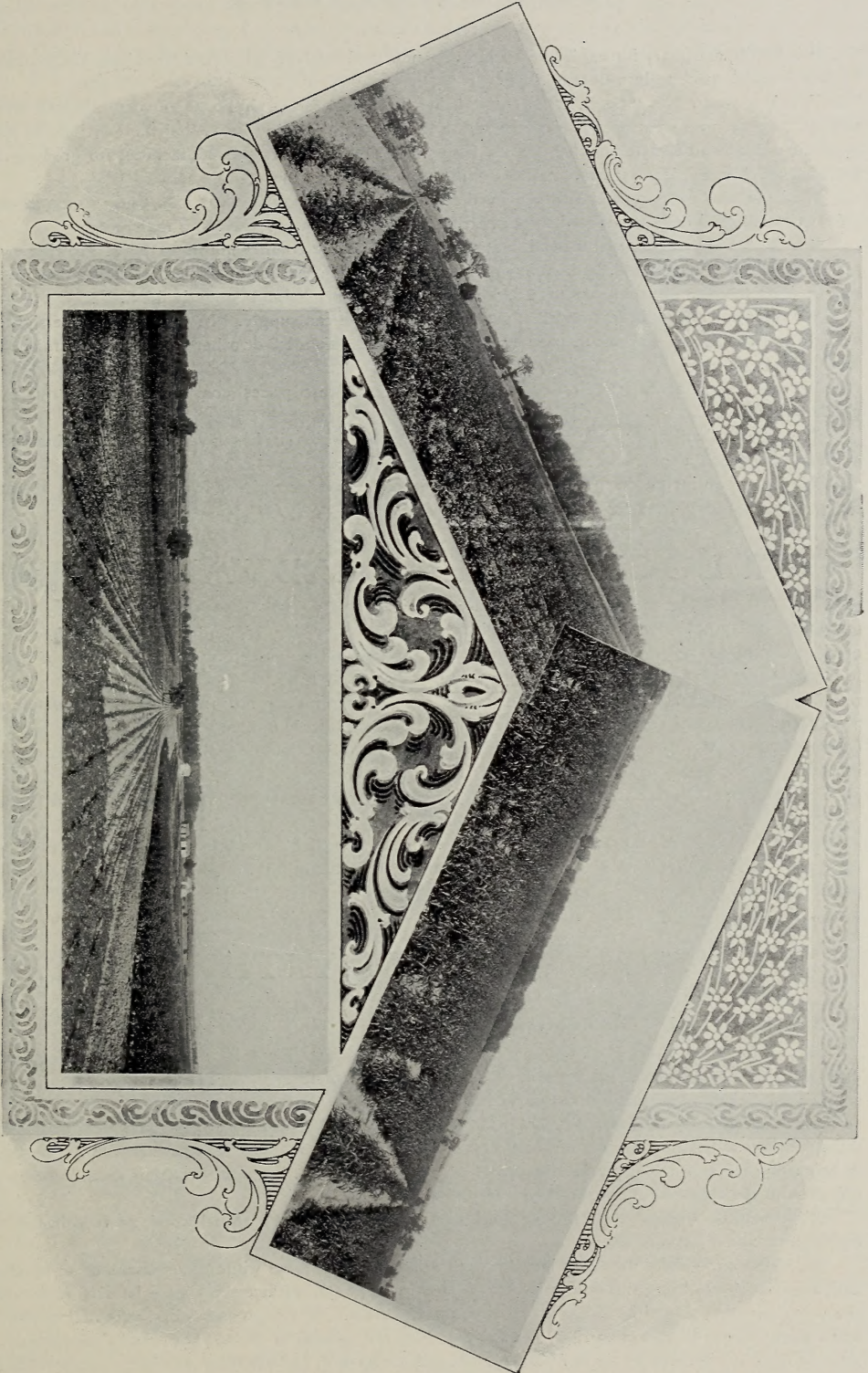
Fumigation and Inspection

Our nurseries are inspected twice each year by the State Entomologist, and are kept free from all insects and pests, but in order to insure our patrons that everything is perfectly free from scale, pests, etc., we will on request fumigate any goods shipped to them.

A FIELD OF ROSES

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF OUR NURSERY FARMS

A BLOCK OF PEACHES



Introduction

It is hardly necessary for us, in presenting this new and revised edition of our General Catalogue, to devote much space to introduction.

For sixty years, The "GENEVA NURSERY" has been before the public, as an acknowledged leader among the great nursery concerns of the world, and we are privileged to say, that the experienced management which has characterized it from its beginning, and the unsurpassed facilities for growing and handling stock which it possesses, enables it still to hold that position.

We have used every means to keep in the lead in introducing new varieties, and as soon as their value is established they are offered to our patrons with a candid statement as to their worth.

We believe we stand at the head among nurseries of the country in the matter of growing every plant suitable for this climate, and we have in our employ such a force of skilled assistants that we are in a position to assure our patrons that their orders will be carefully and correctly filled.

We offer and accept orders for only such varieties as we can supply. If, through any oversight, in filling orders, mistakes may occur, purchase money will be refunded or other stock will be furnished in lieu thereof.

We aim to supply only the best of stock, and at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of goods offered.

We wish to thank the public for the liberal patronage which it has given us for more than half a century, and solicit a continuance of the same.

We extend an invitation to our patrons to visit our nurseries and see for themselves the extent of our plant and study our methods.

OUR LOCATION AND ADVANTAGES

OUR LOCATION, being in the most delightful and fertile-growing region in the State of New York, gives us facilities for growing nursery stock equaled by few, and surpassed by none; it is easy of access to all parts of the country in the shipping and transportation of trees.

Our land contains all the mineral elements needed to produce THE HARDEST, HEALTHIEST and THRIFTIEST TREES, those which are the longest lived, and which will produce THE BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS for the planter. For these reasons we claim great advantages from our soil. This is a matter of the GREATEST IMPORTANCE to EVERY planter. It PAYS to produce THE BEST and THAT "ONLY." It is one of the first laws of Nature, that in order to obtain the BEST, we MUST have the BEST to produce from.

A very important feature in connection with OUR trees is that grown upon our HEAVY, STRONG, RICH, well-drained soil, they are healthier, longer-lived, less liable to injury from extreme cold, and more productive than when taken from a light soil, and that being furnished with a more abundant supply of HEALTHY, WELL-RIPENED and FIBROUS ROOTS, they bear transplanting to a different soil and climate.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

The following points should never be overlooked :

1st, Preparation of the Soil.—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2d, Pruning before Planting.—Nearly all the Trees taken from the Nursery require pruning before transplanting, to balance the loss of roots occasioned by their removal. The tops should be shortened in by cutting off half the last season's growth of all the branches, but large branches should not be cut off close to the trunk, as it injures the vitality of the tree.

All broken or bruised roots should be cut off smoothly up to the sound wood, so as to hasten the emission of new roots and fibers.

3d, Planting.—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it*, so that there will be no opportunity for

dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower.



PURPLE BEECH

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

SALISBURIA

Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees.

4th, Mulching.—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

5th, After Culture.—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition

of the tree, and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries.....	20 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 " "
Dwarf Pears.....	8 to 10 " "
Quinces.....	10 to 12 " "
Blackberries.....	6 to 7 " "
Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4 " "
Strawberries.....	1 1/2 to 2 " "

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING HEDGE PLANTS

EVERGREENS

Arbor Vitæ, American.....	12 to 15 in. apart
Arbor Vitæ, Siberian.....	9 to 12 " "
Norway Spruce.....	12 to 15 " "
Dwarf Box, for edging.....	4 " "

DECIDUOUS

Privet, in variety.....	1 foot apart in double rows
Spireas.....	" " "
Japan Quince.....	" " "
Honey Locust.....	6 in.

SPRAYING

Spraying has come to be an established part of fruit-growing. With all that has been written upon the subject the fruit-grower should be competent to perform the ordinary spraying of his trees without further advice: but to those who may not be familiar with the methods and practice, we would say procure a copy of Bulletin No. 101 by Prof. L. H. Bailey, from the Cornell University Experiment Station, in which will be found the most important points regarding sprays, arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.

The following are the formulas in general use:

FORMULAS

Bordeaux Mixture.—Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40–50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use but will keep indefinitely. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot-water and added to the mixture. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.—Copper carbonate, 1 ounce; ammonia (1 volume 26° Beaume, 7–8 volume of water), enough to dissolve the copper; water, 9 gallons. The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purpose as Bordeaux mixture.

Copper Sulphate Solution.—Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.* For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

Paris Green.—Paris green, 1 pound; water, 200 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. *Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety.* Used at the rate of 4 ounces of the arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

Hellebore.—Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. For insects which chew.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Hard soap, 1/2 pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark-lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated.

Lime, Sulphur and Caustic Soda.—This mixture is especially fitted for San José Scale, but should be applied before the leaves come out. Lime, 15 pounds, sulphur 3 1/2 pounds, Caustic soda, 3 pounds, slake the lime, add and mix in sulphur and caustic soda, then add about 20 gals. of water.

SPRAY CALENDAR

EXPLANATION.—While the entire number of applications given will be found desirable in seasons when insects and fungus diseases are particularly troublesome, and in the case of varieties that are subject to attack, a smaller number will often suffice. To indicate those that are of greatest importance, italics have been used, while others, that, although seldom required, may sometimes be of value are printed in plain type. Whenever an asterisk (*) is used, it cautions against spraying trees with poisons while they are in blossom.

PLANT	FIRST APPLICATION	SECOND APPLICATION	THIRD APPLICATION
Apple—(<i>Scab, codlin moth, bud moth, canker worm, tent caterpillar, aphids</i>).	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution. For aphids and scale insects use kerosene and water mixture.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, spray with bordeaux mixture and paris green.*	Within a week after the blossoms fall bordeaux and paris green.*
Cherry—(<i>Rot, aphids, curculio, slug, and leaf blight</i>).	Before the buds open, spray with copper sulphate. For aphids use kerosene emulsion, or kerosene and water mixture.	When the fruit has set, spray with bordeaux mixture and paris green.*	10-14 days later, if slugs or signs of rot appear, repeat the bordeaux.
Currant—(<i>Mildew, worms, borers, and leaf blight</i>).	When pruning, cut out all stems that contain borers. As soon as worms are found on lower and inner leaves, spray with paris green.	If worms reappear, repeat, adding bordeaux for mildew and leaf spot.*	If worms still trouble, pyrethrum or hellebore.
Elm—(<i>Leaf beetle</i>).	Soon as leaves are formed, lead arsenate spray.	A month later repeat.	In August as beetles descend pour boiling water on trunk and on ground at foot of tree.
Gooseberry—(<i>Mildew, leaf blight and worms</i>).	As leaves open, bordeaux and paris green.	In 10 to 14 days repeat with both.	10-14 days later use sulphide of potassium on English varieties.
Grape—(<i>Rot, mildew, anthracnose, flea beetle, and leaf Hopper</i>).	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When first leaves are half grown, bordeaux and paris green. For leaf hoppers use kerosene and water mixture.	When fruit has set use bordeaux or soda-bordeaux and paris green.
Nursery Stock—(<i>Fungus diseases</i>).	Before buds start, use copper sulphate.	Repeat at intervals of 10 to 14 days with bordeaux mixture or paris green. For San Jose scale spray with crude oil or whale oil soap solution.	
Peach, Apricot—(<i>Leaf curl, curculio, mildew, and rot</i>).	Before April 1 spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use bordeaux mixture and paris green.	10-14 days later repeat.
Pear—(<i>Leaf blight, scab, slug and codlin moth</i>).	Before buds open, copper sulphate solution.	When the blossoms have formed, but before they open, bordeaux and paris green.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, bordeaux and paris green.*
Plum—(<i>Curculio, rot, shot-hole fungus, black knot</i>).	Cut and burn black knots when ever found. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.	As soon as the blossoms have fallen, use bordeaux and paris green.	10-14 days later, repeat bordeaux.
Quince—(<i>Leaf and fruit spots, slug</i>).	Before the buds open, spray with copper sulphate.	When the fruit has set, bordeaux and paris green.	10-12 days later repeat.
Raspberry, Blackberry—(<i>Anthracnose, rust, cricket slugs, and galls</i>).	Cut out galls, crickets, and canes badly diseased with anthracnose. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When new canes appear, bordeaux and paris green.	10-14 days later repeat.
Rose—(<i>Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphids</i>).	Mildew under glass: Keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur mixed with water to a paste or spray with Ivory soap solution.	Black spot: Spray plants once a week with weak copper sulphate.	Red spider: Kerosene emulsion to underside of foliage; syringe and keep the air moist.



ALEXANDER

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the APPLE. In most sections of country, there is no farm crop which will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a GOOD APPLE ORCHARD.

Our collection of apples comprises ALL the best and most popular kinds in cultivation.

The standard trees are intended for orchards. These are from 5 to 7 feet in height, with proportional thickness, and from 2 to 3 years' growth from the bud.

If apple trees are planted at the rate of fifty trees to the acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds and thus prove a great benefit to them.

After 8 or 10 years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the Apples, the Peach Trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, at the same time having yielded the planter a larger return for his outlay and labor.

Apple trees will thrive on nearly all well-drained soils.

SELECT SUMMER APPLES

Caroline Red June—Medium, deep red, good, productive, hardy. August.

Early Harvest—(YELLOW HARVEST)—Medium, round, yellow, handsome, tender, juicy and very fine. Moderately vigorous, erect grower, productive. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size, round, striped and covered with deep red, tender juicy, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower. August.

Golden Sweet—Large, round, pale yellow, fair, sweet and fine. Tree a robust, spreading grower. Productive for orchard culture. August and Sept.

Red Astrachan—Large, round, nearly covered with deep crimson; very beautiful; flesh white, crisp, acid and good. Tree erect and productive. August.

Sops of Wine—Medium size, roundish oblong, dark crimson flesh stained with red, juicy, sub-acid, Tree a fine grower, productive. August and September.

Sweet Bough—(LARGE YELLOW BOUGH)—Large, oblong, skin smooth, pale yellow; very tender, crisp; sweet and fine. Moderate grower, bears abundantly. August to September.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple. Very profitable for market growing; bears early. Hardy, fruit yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, aromatic. An annual bearer. August.

William's Favorite—Medium size, round; flesh yellowish white; flavor very mild and agreeable; bears abundantly. August and September.

Yellow Transparent—A very early apple. Two-year old trees produce fruit. Ironclad in hardness, and a good grower. Skin a beautiful pale yellow; fruit of good size. Ripens early. August.

SELECT AUTUMN APPLES

Autumn Strawberry—Medium size, round, oval, flesh white, striped and splashed with red; tender, juicy and pleasant; bears young and abundantly. October.

Alexander—Origin Russian, a large and beautiful apple. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shady side, bright red in the sun; flesh tender and juicy with a pleasant flavor, October.

Chenango Strawberry—(SHERWOOD'S FAVORITE)—Large, roundish, bright red and yellow, very beautiful and a pleasant apple. A good and early bearer. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A beautiful Russian Apple, skin yellow, streaked with red, with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good. Tree a vigorous grower, and a young and abundant bearer. Succeeds well in the Northwest. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow; flesh tender and delicious. Tree a free grower and a fine bearer; one of the most valuable

varieties for table or market. Grown in western New York as Holland Pippin. October to December.

Gravenstein—Large, roundish, yellow and red striped, handsome; tender, juicy, high flavored and excellent. One of the best Autumn Apples. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and productive September and October.



GRAVENSTEIN

Gladstone—(NEW)—A very handsome apple resembling the Duchess of Oldenburg; the fruit is larger and of better quality and the tree a stronger grower; very hardy. Fruit large size, skin smooth, and streaked with red on a yellow ground; flesh is juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good. September.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek; tender, sub-acid; tree vigorous and productive. September and October.

Munson's Sweet—Medium to large; pale yellow with a red cheek; tender, juicy and good. Tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer. October and November.

Pound Sweet—(LYMAN'S PUMPKIN SWEET)—Very large, round, greenish; sweet, rich and tender; excellent for baking; tree very vigorous and productive. October and November.

Porter—Medium to large, oblong, yellow, fair, handsome; juicy, sprightly, rich and excellent; one of the best; tree moderately vigorous, productive. September.

Red Beitigheimer—A valuable German variety. Fruit very large, roundish, inclining to conical; skin cream-colored ground, mostly covered with reddish purple; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. *Ripens early fall.*

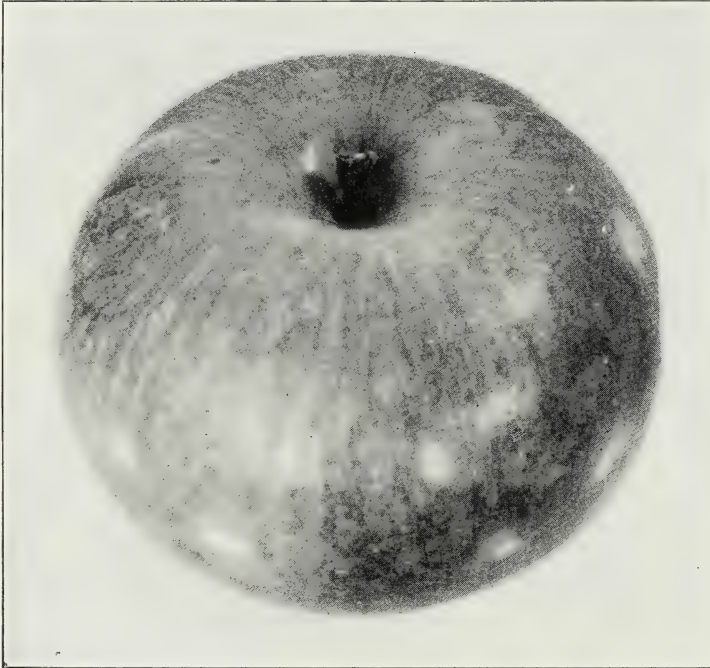
St. Lawrence—Large, round, somewhat flattened, yellowish, streaked with red; very handsome, juicy, pleasant and good. Tree vigorous, upright grower; fair bearer. October.

Twenty Ounce—(CAYUGA STREAK)—Very large, round, greenish yellow, striped and marked with red; rather coarse grained, good but not high flavored; one of the finest cooking apples. October to December.

SELECT WINTER APPLES

Alaska—A good keeper, an early and annual bearer. Very hardy. Large size; color, a dark rich red, sub-acid flavor. New.

Arkansas Black—Originated in Arkansas. Tree is very hardy and thrifty. An early and uniform bearer. The fruit is large, round and smooth. Very black and dotted with whitish specks. Flesh yellow, very juicy and of a delicious flavor. It is remarkable as a keeper. New.



MCINTOSH RED

Bailey Sweet—Large, conical, deep red; tender, rich, honeyed sweet flavor. Tree a good upright grower, productive. November to January.

Baldwin—Large, round, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, very good flavor. Tree very vigorous, upright and very productive of fair handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular market apples. December to March.

Bellefleur, Yellow—Large, yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis—(NEW YORK PIPPIN)—Large, round, splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild sub-acid and pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy, vigorous grower, constant and abundant bearer. Highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. Late keeper.

Belle de Boskoop—Fruit medium to large, skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface. Flesh a little coarse, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, and of good quality.

Baxter—Fruit large; flesh yellowish, stained with red. Skin red, with yellow ground. Russet dots. Season, November to January.

Bismarck—Is making a wonderful record for hardiness and special earliness of fruiting. Two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit; it is a valuable introduction succeeding wherever apples will grow, and entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees. Tree is of stocky, short growth. Fruit golden yellow splashed with red; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid. Will keep into March.

Boiken—When fully ripe resembles Maiden's Blush in color; rosy red and bright yellow; tree vigorous and very productive; foliage healthy. Keeps well into spring.

English Russet—Medium size, ovate or conical, yellow russet; crisp, sub-acid. A strong upright grower, and a regular and great bearer. Keeps till June.

Fallawater (TULPAHOCKEN)—Large, globular, yellowish green, dull red cheeks, juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive. November to March.

Fameuse—(SNOW APPLE)—Medium size, round, very handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious.

Tree vigorous, productive and very hardy. November to February.

Gano—Originated in Missouri. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young, color bright red without stripes or blotches and large and even in size. February to March.

Gideon—Tree hardy, vigorous, and an early, prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large; color golden yellow with a handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid; in form and general appearance resembles somewhat the Yellow Bellflower. November to January.

Golden Russet—Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy. Tree a good grower, with light colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; bears well. November to April.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large, cylindrical, flesh yellow and firm, very fine grained, with a rich, refreshing flavor; of the best quality, and one of the most valuable. Tree vigorous, productive and bears early. January to April.

Hendrick Sweet—(SWEET WINESAP)—Fruit medium, round oblate; color red, splashed with deep crimson; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet and rich. None better as a market variety. November to May.

Hubbardston Nonesuch—Large, round, beautiful, yellow and red; tender, juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious. Tree a strong grower and productive. November to January.

Jonathan—Medium size, pale yellow, striped with red; flesh white, tender and juicy, of the Spitzenburg class; the tree is an abundant bearer. November to March.

King of Tompkins County—Very large, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded; and abundant annual bearer. December to April.

Lady's Sweet—Large, round, green and red striped, with a thin white bloom; very rich, sweet, and agreeably perfumed; one of the best sweet winter apples. Shoots rather slender but erect; very productive. December to April.

Lady Apple—(POMME D'API)—Small, flat, pale yellow, brilliant red cheek, crisp, juicy, and excellent; a beautiful little dessert apple. Tree grows rather slowly, forms a compact, erect head, and bears abundantly. December to May.

Lawver—Tree vigorous, spreading, an early annual bearer. A beautiful fruit and a long keeper. Color dark red covered with small dots; flesh white, firm, crisp, sprightly, aromatic, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Longfield—A new Russian variety and one of the best. Tree a strong grower and an early, abundant and annual bearer. Flesh white, fine, tender and juicy, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. Season December to April. *Valuable for cold climates.*

Magog Red Streak—Tree very *hardy* and vigorous; bears every year. Fruit medium, round, inclining to oblong, skin yellow and faintly splashed with light red; flesh yellow, a little coarse, juicy, mild sub-acid. December to March.

Mammoth Black Twig—(PARAGON)—Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better grower, harder, and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer, flavor milder but fully equal. Remarkably heavy bearer and a long keeper.

Mann—Fruit in form somewhat like Rhode Island Greening but larger and covered with a slight mottle, and dull blush on one side; keeps firm till late in the spring after the Greening is gone, Tree upright and hardy, comes into bearing young. January to April.

McIntosh Red—Originated in Vermont. Tree very *hardy* and vigorous; a good bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality; above medium size, skin whitish yellow nearly covered with

dark rich crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February. Valuable in Montana and Dakota.

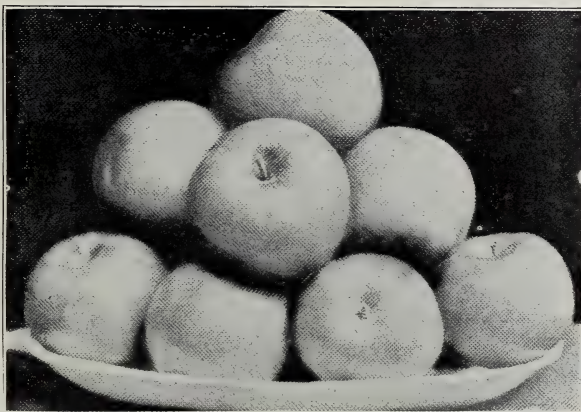
McMahon's White—Fruit large, nearly white. Very productive. Ripens in December.

Milding—Fruit large; skin smooth, whitish yellow, splashed with red nearly over the whole surface; flesh brittle, juicy sub-acid; tree a strong vigorous grower. One of the hardiest in cultivation, and productive. December to February.

Missouri Pippin—Large; rich red, with darker red stripes; very handsome and of fair quality. Good grower; early and immense bearer.

Monmouth Pippin—(RED CHEEK PIPPIN)—Large greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good. Keeps till March or April.

Newtown Pippin—Medium to large, round, yellow,



NORTHWESTERN GREENING

very firm, crisp, juicy, with an agreeable flavor. This most celebrated of all American apples is a slow, feeble grower with rough bark; requires high culture. November to June.

Nodhead—(JEWETT'S FINE RED)—Medium size; greenish white, striped and splashed with crimson, having a dull, greyish bloom; flesh tender, juicy, almost sweet. Popular in Northern New England.

Northern Spy—Large, round, striped with red, with a pale bloom; remarkably tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious; one of the best long-keeping apples, retaining its freshness until late in spring. January to April.

Northwestern Greening—Originated in Northern Wisconsin, where it is sought for on account of its extreme *hardiness*. Large, nearly round, regular, smooth, often green, but yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, rather coarse; juicy, sub-acid, quality good. Season January to May. Trees are said to have withstood 50 below zero. January to April. See cut.

Ontario—Originated in Canada. Tree moderately vigorous and very hardy; fruit large, roundish, somewhat ribbed, striped on the sunny side with beautiful red; quality fine, crisp and juicy, and a good keeper. An annual and abundant bearer. December to April.

Opalescent—The handsomest apple on the market. An annual bearer of beautiful high quality fruit. Size large; color light, shading to very dark crim-

little russet near the stalk end, clouded with dull red on the sunny side; flesh deep yellow, firm with rich aromatic flavor. November to April.



THE OPALESCENT

A Photograph Reflected on its Polished Surface

son and susceptible to a very high polish; hence, it's name. December to March.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Fruit rather large; color dull green when picked; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and very good. November to March.

Peck's Pleasant—Large, round, smooth, pale yellow, with a bright blush; juicy, crisp, rich, and high flavored. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. December to March.

Peter—Originated in Minnesota from seed of the Wealthy, which it resembles in size and color. In quality it is BETTER, season 4 to 6 weeks later. Has endured 45 degrees below zero, without injury, and borne fine crops, where other hardy varieties failed. A strong upright grower, and promises to be the apple for the great Northwest.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, round; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with white dots; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; *very hardy*. January to May.

Rambo—Medium, flat, streaked red and yellow; very tender, juicy, and fine flavored. Tree an upright grower, hardy and productive. October to December.

Red Canada—(STEELE'S RED)—Medium, oblate red; tender, crisp, rich, delicious. Tree thrifty but a slender grower; productive. January to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, round, green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, high flavored and excellent; one of the most widely disseminated and popular apples. Tree vigorous and spreading, a great and constant bearer. The leader among market apples in New York State. November to March.

Ribston Pippin—The best English apple. Fruit medium, round, greenish yellow, mixed with a

Rolfe—Originated in Maine. Fruit large of magnificent appearance; color dark red. An abundant and annual bearer. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. November to January.

Rome Beauty—Large round, yellow and light red; handsome, juicy, crisp, sub-acid; tree a moderate grower, good bearer; popular in the Southwest. December to February.

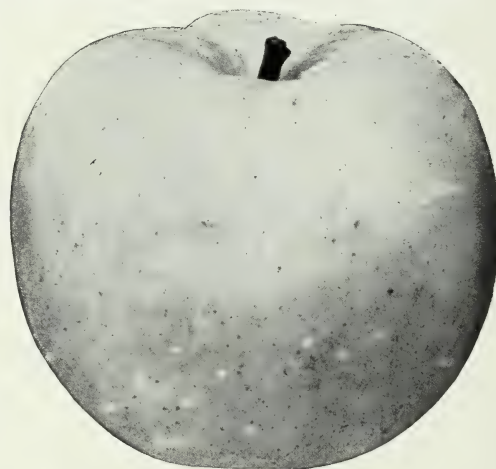
Roxbury, Russet—Medium to large; yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Salome—An early and annual bearer. Its hardiness, long keeping, uniform good quality and size make it a valuable apple. Flesh whitish yellow, juicy, mild sub-acid and aromatic. January to May.

Scott's Winter—Originated in Vermont. Tree *hardy*, an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium, round, light red in blotches and streaks; flesh yellowish white, reddened near the skin, rather acid and good in quality; late keeper. January to May.

Seek No Further—(WESTFIELD)—Medium to large, round, striped with dull, red russet dots; fine grained, tender, rich and excellent. Tree a good grower, and a fair bearer, fruit fair and fine. November to February.

Smith's Cider—Medium to large, oval, yellow and light red; tender, juicy, crisp and acid. Tree



STARK

vigorous and very productive. Valuable in the South and West. December to March.

Smokehouse—Origin, Lancaster Co., Pa. Fruit medium size; yellow, splashed with crimson, and sprinkled with large, gray and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, sub-acid. Valued for cooking. December to February.

Spitzenburg—(ESOPUS)—Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high culture forms a large and spreading tree; a good bearer and a popular fruit. December to April.

Stark—(PRIDE OF MAINE)—An early and abundant bearer. Fruit large and valued for its long keeping; skin greenish yellow, shaded, and striped with red, and thinly covered with light brown dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap—It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower and like its parents, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Season November to April.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium to large, round, handsome, skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps well. Tree a *free* grower and productive. A good market apple. November to April.

Talman Sweet—Medium size, nearly round, whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet, excellent for baking, a valuable and popular variety. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium, flattened, light yellow, nearly covered with bright red; handsome, firm, crisp; juicy, sub-acid, excellent flavor. Tree a fair grower, an early and abundant bearer. December to March.

Walker's Beauty—(NEW)—Originated in Allegheny County, Pa. Tree a strong, upright grower; one of the best in the nursery. Fruit very large; color crimson on yellow ground; flesh firm, sub-acid. Season January to June.

Walter Pease—Originated in Massachusetts. Fruit large round, deep red on sunny side, with splashes of red on yellow ground, on the other side. Core very small; flesh white, very fine grained; quality best, mild, juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Tree very productive. September to January.

Winter Banana—Fruit large; clear, pale yellow, with pinkish blush; attractive in appearance; of good desert quality. November to April.

Wolf River—Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is 40 years old, very healthy and *extremely hardy*. December to March.

Walbridge—Medium size, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Esteemed especially in cool climates for its hardiness and productiveness; a late keeper; tree very vigorous. January to May.

Wealthy—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium round; smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, sub-acid, very good. Tree a free grower and very productive; valuable on account of its *hardiness* and good quality; December to February.

Wine Sap—Large, round, deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is valuable and popular. December to May.

York Imperial—Origin, York Co., Pa. Fruit medium size; white shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive; a popular Pennsylvania variety. November to February.

Other Apples grown and recommended by us:

- Benoni (Summer)
- Blenheim Pippin (Fall)
- Bottle Greening (Winter)
- Fall Jenetting
- Fall Orange (Summer)
- Gilliflower (Winter)
- Hurlbut (Winter)
- Haas (Fall)
- Jersey Sweet (Fall)
- Keswick Codlin (Summer)
- Lankford (Winter)
- North Star
- Minkler (Winter)
- Palmer Greening (Winter)
- Peerless
- Peach (Winter)
- Rawle's Janet (Winter)
- Stump (Fall)
- Vandevere (Winter)
- White Pippin (Winter)
- Willow Twig (Winter)

CRAB APPLES

FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING

There are several points to which we wish to direct attention and upon which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits.

1. They can be planted in any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations; are not injured by the coldest weather.
2. They come into bearing very early, usually the second year from planting, and bear EVERY year.
3. They are unequalled for cider, or vinegar and for jelly.
4. They can be dried, cooked, canned, or preserved with the skin on, thus saving a great deal of trouble.
5. The size of the fruit varies from one and one-half to two and one-half inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying.

Gen. Grant—Of large size for a crab. Round, oblate, cream yellow ground, broken stripes becoming dark red on the sun exposed side; slender stem; flesh white very mild sub-acid. October.

Excelsior—Raised from seed of the Wealthy, which is known as one of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored of our new fruits. Ripens in early fall, about the size of Fameuse. Being an *early* crab apple, it fills a most important place.

Hyslop—Large size, dark crimson, with bloom; very showy and most beautiful of all the class. Tree very hardy. Popular and desirable. Late.

Martha—A new crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. "A rapid stiff grower;" a great bearer of beautiful fruit; glossy yellow shaded with light bright red. Fruit mild and tart. Season October and November.

Orange—Its name denotes its color and quality.

Tree is a vigorous grower, a good bearer and hardy.

Transcendent—Of the largest size of this class of apples, red, showy, excellent and very handsome; one of the most desirable. September to October.

Van Wyck Sweet—Large, yellow, shaded with light red, sweet and tender. October to November.

Whitney—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter, smooth glossy green, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich; a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a fine grower, with dark green glossy foliage.

Young America—(New)—Tree hardy and very productive, fruit large bright red and bears in clusters; is of excellent quality and not surpassed by any other variety. Flesh firm, juicy and rich. We consider this the finest variety in cultivation.

PEARS

OUR SOIL is especially well adapted for producing the finest and hardiest pear trees, those containing the most life, body and strength. and it has been for many years an admitted fact that our pear trees cannot be excelled.

STANDARD TREES on pear stock are preferable for the orchard. These are best from four to six feet high.

DWARFS are budded on the Angers Quince (marked Q on the list), and are best for the garden; they should be two or three years old, and from three to five feet high, having been well cut back in the nursery rows when one year old, to produce long side branches. They should be planted in rich, well tilled soil, and kept under good cultivation. The general rule is to remove every spring, after hard freezing is over, and before the sap starts, one-half or two-third of the previous summer's growth.

These dwarf trees must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince, 2 to 3 inches.

GATHERING PEARS.—Most varieties of pears are greatly inferior in flavor when allowed to ripen on the tree. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb; this will be from one to two weeks before they are ripe. Ripen in the house, placing the fruit in a dark room until fully matured. Winter pears should hang on the tree until there is danger of frost—say from first to tenth of October.

THIN THE FRUIT.—We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestion: When pear trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

The pear succeeds in most soils, but does best on a rather heavy clay or loam.

SELECT SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett—Large, yellow, pyriform; melting but tery, rich and musky flavor, tree bears young, a good erect grower, very productive; one of the most popular pears. September. Q.

Clapp's Favorite—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. August and September. Q.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small, yellow, shaded with red; melting, sweet, delicious. The tree is robust and healthy. Early August.

Koonce—Medium to large, pyriform, very handsome; yellow, one side covered with bright carmine, sprinkled with brown dots; flesh juicy, sweet, spicy, good. Ripens with the earliest. Tree a remarkably strong grower, hardy and very productive. August.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small to medium, bears in clusters; crimson and gold color, very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. One of the very best early pears. August. Q.

Wilder—One of the earliest. Fruit small to medium, bell-shaped, smooth, pale yellow ground, with deep shading of brownish carmine; flesh whitish; yellow fine grained, tender, flavor sub-acid, sprightly, quality very good, productive; probably the best early market sort. First of August. Q.

SELECT AUTUMN PEARS

Beurre Bosc—Large, long, cinnamon russet, handsome; half-melting, juicy, rich, slightly perfumed and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous, a good and regular bearer; fruit perfect and of the highest flavor. Very desirable and valuable. October.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, obovate, pyriform, greenish russet, sometimes shaded with crimson; melting, juicy, vinous, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. Succeeds well on the quince. The best for late fall and early winter, both for home use or market. Commences to ripen in October, keeping with care until February. Its quality is the best. Q.

Beurre Clairgeau—Large, skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, renders this a valuable sort. Best as standard.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large, greenish yellow, russet spots, juicy, rich, sweet and fine. Tree vigorous and bears well. It attains its highest perfection on the Quince. October and November. Q.

Flemish Beauty—Large, pale yellow, brownish cheek; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous. Bears young and abundantly. One of the most hardy. September to October. Q.

Garber—One of the Japan Hybrids; earlier and larger than Kieffer; hardy, productive, early bearer. September and October.

Howell—Large, light yellow, with a fine red cheek, rich, sweet, aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable for the west. September and October. Q.

Idaho—A native of Idaho. Fruit is bright golden yellow, with red cheek, covered with spots. The shape is more that of an oblong apple than a pear. Flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous, delicious flavor. Quality good. Q.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Large rich golden, slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Its freedom from blight, early bearing, wonderful productiveness, exceedingly vigorous growth and handsome appearance all indicate that it has come to stay. Properly picked and CARED FOR it is a good pear to eat out of hand and for canning purposes has no superior. October to November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large, smooth, greenish yellow with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree upright, productive; desirable on the quince. October. Q.

Sheldon—Large, round, russet with a red cheek; melting, juicy, rich, sugary, perfumed and delicious. One of the finest pears. Tree handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive. October and November. (Not grown on quince.)

Seckel—Medium to small, yellowish brown, with a red cheek, melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious. The standard of excellence. Tree a slow but stout, erect grower, hardy and productive. October. Q.

Vermont Beauty—A beautiful new seedling pear; fruit of medium size, round, skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine, flesh melting, sprightly, very good. Tree hardy, healthy and very productive. October.

Worden Seckel—A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters, juicy, buttery, fine-grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty and keeping qualities. Ripens in October, but will keep in good condition till December.

SELECT WINTER PEARS

Duchess de Bordeaux—Variety imported from France. Fruit resembling Doyenne Boussock; rich, sweet, aromatic; fine grower and very productive. January.

Lawrence—Medium size; fine golden yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic. An American pear of great excellence. Tree a moderate grower, handsome, hardy, and good bearer. The most valuable of the early winter pears. December. Q.

Lincoln Coreless—Practically coreless. It will keep for several months. Fruit large, quality very good, rich and juicy. When ripe, the skin is of a rich golden tint, and the flesh is yellow. Tree a strong grower, hardy as Bartlett.

President Drouard—Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit large and handsome, melting and juicy, with a delicious perfume. The best late winter variety. February to March.

President—Large, obovate or approaching pyriform, irregular; skin yellow, about the color of Anjou; flesh melting, juicy, slightly vinous, very good. A handsome pear of fine quality. December and January.

Vicar—Large; long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January. Q.

Winter Nelis—Early winter, medium size, dull russett, good flavor, heavy crops.

Other Pears we recommend:

BEURRE EASTER (Winter)
BEURRE HARDY (Late Fall)
BUFFAM (Fall)
BELLE LUCRATIVE (Autumn)
BRANDYWINE (Summer)
DANA'S HOVEY (Winter)
FREDERICK CLAPP (Late Fall)
LAWSON (Early Summer)
LECONTE (Summer)
MT. VERNON (Winter)
OSBAND'S (Summer)
TYSON (Summer)

DWARF PEARS

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy and productive. Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess d'Angouleme, Doyenne Boussock, Easter Beurre, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Lawrence, Manning's Elizabeth, Seckel, Idaho, Wilder's Early, Worden Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Vicar.

CHERRIES

Being the earliest fruit in market, the cherry holds a strong place in public favor and for this reason commands a good price in all markets.

Farmers are planting cherry trees extensively on the road sides and on lawns for shade and fruit, thus combining usefulness and profit, and for these two purposes the stronger growing varieties are to be preferred, especially the black sorts.

The cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil, or dryest situations. Cherries are divided into two classes. *Hearts and Bigarreau*, varieties of rapid growth, with large glossy leaves, forming fine pyramid shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious sweet fruit. *Dukes and Morellos*, which are all of slender growth and do not attain so large a size, generally produce acid fruit, are also hardier and better adapted for raising fruit for market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree.



IDA

(Reduced one-half)

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Black Heart—Hardy, strong, large grower. Fruit above medium size, skin glossy dark purple, becoming deep black, when fully ripe. Ripens last of June.

Black Eagle—Large, black; tender, rich and high flavored. Tree a rapid, stout grower, forms a dense head; moderate bearer. Beginning of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purple glossy black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower and great bearer. One of the popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

Coe's Transparent—Vigorous growth. Medium; pale amber and red; one of the best. Ripening end of June.

Downer's Late—Rather large, light red; very tender, juicy, rich sweet and delicious; hangs long on the tree, and not liable to rot in wet weather. Tree hardy, vigorous; a regular and great bearer. Middle of July.

Dikeman—This gem among Cherries has the advantage of being the latest ripening Sweet Cherry known; hence, placed on the market two or three weeks after other sorts are gone, it commands highest price. Black, good size, and in texture reminds one of the Cherries from the Pacific slope, being meaty and solid. It is this quality alone which makes it such a good shipper and keeps it so long.

Early Purple Guigne—Medium, purple; tender, juicy, rich and sweet. Tree hardy, slender and of spreading growth, and a good bearer. The earliest fine variety. First to middle of July.

Elton—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious; tree very vigorous, spreading and irregular. May and June.

Elkhorn—Large; flesh purple, juicy, tender, fine flavor; productive. Middle of July.

Governor Wood—Large; light yellow and bright red; nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous and productive; one of the most popular. Middle to end of June.

Ida—An abundant bearer of luscious yellow and red fruit. Ripens in June. We consider this the best light colored Cherry grown. See cut.

Mercer—(New)—Fruit large, dark red, fine flavored, sweet. A good shipper; tree very hardy; an annual bearer and not liable to be wormy or rot. It gives great promise of being one of the very best for orchard or family purposes. Early.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large, pale yellow and red; very firm, juicy, sweet, and good. Tree spreading, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. Early in July.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large, amber and light red; half tender, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect, beautiful and productive. Last of June and first of July. A very valuable variety. Should be in every collection.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—(New)—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit of the largest size; a deep mahogany color; flesh dark, tender, juicy with a fine rich flavor. Stone small. July.

Windsor—Fruit large; liver colored. Flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Middle of July.

White Caroon—Fruit large and fine, flavor rich sub-acid, choice for canning. Middle of July.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm; juicy and delicious; handsome. Tree vigorous and productive. First of July.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

Baldwin—Fruit large, almost round very dark transparent wine color; flavor slightly acid yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Unexcelled in earliness, vigor, hardness, quality and productiveness.

Brusseler Braune—A vigorous grower; fruit firm, good quality, sprightly acid, as large as English Morello, more nearly round, very similar to that variety in color. The tree has proved to be very productive, ripening its fruit as late as the English Morello.

Bing—A native of Oregon, fruit very large, bright and glossy. Color very dark crimson, one of the largest Cherries ever produced, and of the most excellent quality. Season July.

Lutovka—Season middle to last of July. Fruit large. Color rich dark red. Flesh red tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Extra hardy; a vigorous grower and very productive.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before the early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive. June.

Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red; juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. one of the most valuable of the sour cherries. Tree a slender grower, with a round spreading head, and exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all. Ripens through June.

Empress Eugenie—A new French cherry, rather dwarf in habit; very productive. Fruit large, roundish flattened; skin rich, dark red; flesh red, tender, rich juicy, sub-acid, very good; stone small. Middle of June.

Louis Phillippe—Fruit largest of its class, round and regular; color rich, dark red when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, mild acid. Fruit remains perfect on the tree two weeks without injury. Middle to last of July.

Late Duke—Large, light to dark red; tender, juicy sprightly sub-acid. Tree vigorous, hardy productive. Ripens gradually, and hangs on the tree from middle of July into August.

May Duke—Large, dark red, tender, melting, juicy, and when fully ripe, rich and excellent flavor. Ripens a long time in succession. Tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth. Middle of June.

Montmorency—(LARGE MONTMORENCY)—A cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frost. A valuable addition to our orchard fruit.

Morello, English—Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable for preserves. Tree small, slender growth, productive. July and August.

Olivet—A large, globular, very shining, deep red sort. The flesh is red; with a rose-colored juice, tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet sub-acidulous flavor. It ripens in the beginning of June and continues till July without losing its quality.

Ostheim—A very hardy cherry, imported from St. Petersburg, Russia. Color dark red; flesh very dark, juicy, with a sub-acid flavor. Its hardness and productiveness render it valuable. Middle of July.

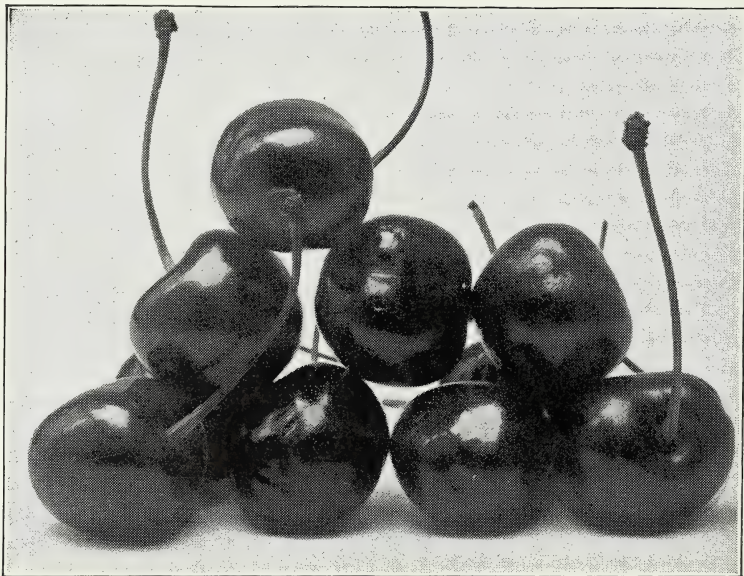
Reine Hortense—Very large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet. Tree a healthy, handsome grower, and productive. Very desirable. Middle to last of July.

Wragg—Very hardy. Fruit dark, juicy and rich. Tree a dwarf but vigorous grower and very prolific. Nearly like English Morello.

Vladimir—From Russia. One of the hardest varieties known; strong grower and prolific. Size of Richmond. Mild, juicy, sub-acid, good quality. July.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY

Improved Dwarf—From Colorado. It has withstood a temperature of 40° below zero. Exceedingly productive. Fruit jet black when ripe, and in size averaging somewhat larger than the Eng. Morello. Its season of ripening being after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet Cherries. Worthy of cultivation for an ornamental shrub.



MONTMORENCY



ABUNDANCE

PLUMS

Plums, like pears, attain the highest perfection on our heavy soils.

We have divided our list of plums into three general classes, European, Japan and Native.

The European plums are mostly of English or French origin and are distinguished for their high quality. They require good cultivation and the most intelligent care of any fruit, but they richly repay the diligent orchardist.

Japan plums are attracting the attention of growers because of their showy appearance, their fungus resisting foliage and adaptability to almost any soil and climate.

Native plums are hardy, produce large crops mostly of early and medium sized highly colored fruit. They seem to thrive in the most unfavorable locations of soil and climate. When planting this type, several varieties should be planted in the same orchard so the blossoms will fertilize properly.

PLUMS OF EUROPEAN TYPE

Arch Duke—(NEW)—A large dark and very prolific plum ripening October 1st. A very valuable addition to late plums and profitable to the amateur and orchardist. Last of September.

Bradshaw—A very large, oval, dark violet red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety. Tree very vigorous; erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Very large, light yellow; rather firm, rich, sweet and good; adheres to the stone. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A valuable late variety. Last of September.

Empire—This new variety has been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and is pronounced by plum growers to be the most valuable market sort. Fruit is very large and oval. Color reddish purple, covered with bloom. Tree ironclad in hardness, strong grower, enormous bearer. Ripens September 5th to 10th.

Feilemberg—(ITALIAN PRUNE)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

French Damson—Tree a better grower than the Shropshire or Blue Damson, hardy, an annual bearer; very productive. Fruit medium; dark copper color, with a rich bloom, and the *best* Damsons for market; ripens two weeks later than Shropshire. October.

Geuii—Fruit very large, bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. One of the most profitable for market. First to middle of September.

General Hand—Very large, oval; golden-yellow; juicy, sweet and good. First of September. Not productive.

German Prune—A large, long oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Giant Prune—(NEW)—For a market, table and shipping Prune the *Giant* stands pre-eminent, owing to its great size, beauty of form and color, its firm, rich, sweet delicious flesh, which separates readily from the stone. It has a yellow flesh of remarkable sweetness, and very firm. The tree is a strong handsome grower, and the fruit is produced in the utmost profusion and of uniform size. September.

Grand Duke—Fruit oval with a short neck. Skin almost black, but reddish when shaded and covered with bloom; flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone; with a sweet rich flavor when fully ripe. Leading plum growers state that it is one of the most profitable plums for market. September.

Green Gage—Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

Hudson River Purple Egg—Large, dark purple fruit. Fine grower and productive. September 1 to 15.

Imperial Gage—Large, oval, greenish; juicy, melting, sweet, rich, sprightly and agreeable; parts from the stone. Tree very vigorous and pro-

Imperial Gage—Continued.

ductive. One of the best plums valuable for market. Middle of August and first of September.

Lombard—Medium, oval, violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and very productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Middle to last of August.

Monarch—(New)—Fruit dark purple covered with a thin bloom; large size, specimens measuring six inches in circumference; flesh pale greenish yellow, parting freely from the stone; juicy with a pleasant flavor. It is a leading market sort. The tree is a vigorous grower. September.

Reine Claude—(BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE)—Round, greenish yellow, juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separates from the stone. Tree very vigorous and remarkably productive. A valuable market plum. Ripens last of September.

Smith's Prune—(DIAMOND)—Fruit very large, oval, black. Ripens in September. A most valuable market variety. Tree a fine grower, hardy and productive.

Shropshire Damson—Originated in England. Dark purple, larger than the common Damson, very productive; ripens about September first.

Shipper's Pride—Fruit large; color bluish purple, handsome and showy; flesh firm, of excellent



BURBANK

Moore's Arctic—A hardy plum. Tree healthy, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium; skin purplish black, thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, a little coarse, juicy sweet. Ripens early in September.

Niagara—Very large; reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow. Said to be identical with Bradshaw. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Pond's Seedling—Very large, oval, reddish violet; a little coarse, very juicy, sugary and handsome. Tree a good grower and productive. August.

Quackenboss—Large, oval, deep purple; a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree rapid upright grower. October.

quality; very productive and is a valuable market variety.

Tennant Prune—(NEW)—Originated on Pacific coast. Large dark purple, blue bloom. Highest quality; bears transportation well and is said to be the best drying prune cultivated. Hardy, vigorous and productive.

Washington—(BOLMAR'S)—A magnificent large plum roundish, oval, yellowish, crimson dots and bluish in the sun; juicy, fine, sweet and good.

Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped, yellow plum. A little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive and hardy. End of August.

Yellow Gage—Above medium size, oval, bright marbled yellow; very juicy and rich-fleshed. The tree grows and bears well, and is hardy in fruit and bud. August.

IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS

DeSoto—Originated in Wisconsin. Very hardy and productive, bears young, fruit medium size, yellow marbled with red, good quality. One of the best to plant near other varieties requiring fertilization. September.

Forest Garden—Fruit large, orange covered with purple bloom; skin thin, flesh orange color, good; productive and vigorous. September. Clingstone. Earlier than DeSoto.

Hawkeye—Large, color light mottled red, superior quality, firm; carries well to market. Tree hardy, thrifty; annual bearer. September.

Miner—Color dull red; skin thick; large for a native. Vigorous and moderately productive. Best for culinary purposes.

Weaver—Fruit large; purple with blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of fair quality. The tree is valuable for its great hardiness. August.

Wild Goose—Fruit medium, red with a blue bloom, flesh juicy and sweet, free grower, especially valuable in southwestern sections. July.

Wolf—Fruit nearly as large as the Lombard and a perfect freestone. As to quality we find them good for cooking and serving with sugar. Tree a good grower, hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known. August.

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance—(BOTAN)—Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange yellow, melting, rich, and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer. Tree a very vigorous, upright grower. Has been thoroughly tested, and is highly recommended. August. (See cut.)

Climax—One of Burbank's latest and best. Fruit heart shaped, larger than Wickson and more highly colored. Very fragrant, delicious, prolific and a vigorous grower. Ripens about the time of Red June.

Burbank—Large and beautiful, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom, flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear the second year after transplanting. Ripens later than the Abundance; end of August. (See cut.)

Hale—New. Very handsome with a bright orange color thinly overlaid with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, yet a good keeper; very pleasant peach flavor, valuable as a late variety ripening when other varieties are gone.

October Purple—Large round fruit, dark, reddish purple yellow, flesh of most superb quality. Ripens middle of September. Its large even size, beautiful color and superb quality, make it very desirable for the garden or market.

Ogon—Large, nearly round, bright golden yellow,

with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. First of August.

Prunus Simoni—(APRICOT PLUM)—Of Chinese origin. The fruit resembles in appearance a tomato. Flesh a rich yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor and quality. September.

Red June—An early ripening Japanese plum; medium to large, roundish, conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow, quality good.

Satsuma—(BLOOD)—Large, globular with sharp point. Color, purple and red with bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. August.

Sultan—A large, round, and very handsome Plum that attracts attention anywhere by its size and beauty. Skin and flesh are a deep wine-red; the latter high-flavored like the Satsuma, and



WICKSON

just acid enough to be excellent for cooking and preserving. Keeps long and ships well. The tree makes a rapid yet compact growth and yields heavy crops. August.

Wickson—Originated by Burbank. A sturdy upright grower. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper; will keep two weeks after ripening.

Willard—Size medium, color red and attractive; vigorous, hardy and productive; very early, about July 15. Will keep in good condition a long time after picking.

Yellow Japan—(CHABOT)—Lemon-yellow ground; nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

Other Plums we recommend and grow.

European—Duane's Purple, Field, Jefferson, McLaughlin, Red Egg, Stanton.

Native—Aitken, Quaker, Robinson, Wayland.

PEACHES

The peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the peach should have the shoots and branches cut back to one-half the preceding season's growth every year, so as to preserve a round vigorous head; this should be done the last of February, or as early in the spring as practicable. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation until August.

The following varieties have been selected out of hundreds, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August.

Admiral Dewey—A perfect freestone; flesh yellow and of a uniform color and texture to the pit. Hardy and productive. Early.

Belle of Georgia—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific.

Chair's Choice—Fruit of very large size, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.



FITZGERALD

Alexander—This excellent variety ripens very early. Large, color deep maroon, handsomely shaded; flesh firm, rich and good; most excellent shipper. Freestone. Middle to last of July.

Brigdon — (GARFIELD)—This remarkable peach originated in Cayuga County, N. Y. It is hardy and the fruit large and handsome and more productive than the early Crawford. The foliage is large and glossy. Flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant flavor. Fruit deep orange red, dark red on the exposed side. Middle of September. Freestone.

Bokara No. 3—The hardiest yellow peach yet brought to notice; of fine quality and a heavy bearer; 30 per cent. hardier than any other kind.

Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. Tree hardy, vigorous and very fruitful. First of September. Freestone.

Crawford's Late—Very large, yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor; one of the finest of the later sorts. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September. Freestone.

Champion—An extremely good, early peach. Skin creamy white with red cheek; a perfect freestone, which is a rare thing among early peaches; very hardy, regular bearer. First of August.

Crosby—This is one of the hardiest peaches of good quality yet introduced, and will carry the peach belt several degrees north. The fruit is full medium size, round, oblate. Color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. The flesh is light yellow and red at the stone, firm moderately juicy and of good quality. It ripens about September 15. Freestone.

Carman—A new hardy rot-proof peach; ripening at time with Early Rivers. Large, round, with pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

Early Canada—Ripens one month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over seven inches in circumference; unusually hardy for a peach. Last of July.

Early Rivers—Large, creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich flavor. One of the finest of the early peaches for amateur's use and for market. Aug.

Early York—Medium size, greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, full of rich sprightly juice. One of the best early varieties. Tree hardy and productive. Middle of August. Free-stone.

Elberta—Yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality, exceedingly prolific and hardy. Very popular and is "THE BEST GENERAL PEACH FOR ALL SECTIONS;" follows Early Crawford. The Elberta has received more favorable notices from the fruit and agricultural papers than any other peach.

Fitzgerald—A chance seedling found in Ontario, outside the peach belt, where it has produced regular crops. The fruit is of very large size, pit very small. This promising *new peach* is of the Crawford type but excels that famous variety in size hardiness and productiveness. Season same as Early Crawford.

Foster—Large, slightly flattened, color a deep orange red, becoming very dark on the exposed side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Freestone. First of September.

Globe—Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, quite uniform in size; of a rich golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh very firm, coarse grained,

but juicy, yellow shaded with a red tinge toward the pit. Freestone. Middle of September.

Greensboro—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at same time, parts clear from seed when fully ripe. Flesh white, juicy and good.

Hale's Early—Raised in Ohio; medium size; flesh white, first quality; ripens middle of August.

Heath Cling—Large, creamy white; flesh white, juicy, tender and melting. The best late cling.

Hill's Chili—Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed for canning. Last of September.

Lemon Cling—Very large, beautiful, lemon shaped, fine yellow, dark red cheek; flesh firm, yellow with rich flavor; excellent for preserving. Last of September.

Lord Palmerston—Fruit very large, skin white with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting, rich and sweet. Last of September.



GLOBE AND LATE CRAWFORD

(Reduced one-half size.)

Morris White—Medium size, dull creamy white; flesh white to the stone, melting, juicy, sweet and rich. Much esteemed for preserving. September.

Mountain Rose—Large red, white flesh; ripens same time as Early York; first quality. Freestone. First of August.

Niagara—Originated in Niagara county, New York, where it has borne heavy crops of uniformly large, delicious Peaches every year the past six seasons. The original orchard has 200 trees, and not a tree has blighted or shown any sign of decay, although other varieties in the same orchard have failed to produce crops oftener than two years out of three. Ripens just after Elberta. New.

Old Mixon Cling—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of September.

Old Mixon Freestone—Large, yellowish white, deep red cheek; flesh white, tender, with an excellent rich, sugary, vinous flavor. A popular and valuable variety. Tree vigorous and productive. Middle of September.

Salway—Large, skin downy, creamy yellow, with a rich crimson cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, stained with red at the stone; juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous. Freestone. October.

Smock—(BEER'S SMOCK)—Large, orange red or yellow, flesh red at the stone, moderately juicy and rich, very productive and a valuable late market variety. First of October.

Steady—Fruit often four inches in diameter; skin of a greenish white color; flesh white to the stone; a delicious peach. Freestone. First of October.

Steven's Rareripe—Very productive and of high color; ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three weeks. September and first of October.

Stump the World—Very large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored. Productive. Last of September.

Sneed—(PEBBLES)—The earliest peach grown; medium to large, straw color, with red cheeks; ripens eight days before Alexander. Very hardy and seldom fails.

Triumph—Earliest yellow flesh peach, with good eating and shipping qualities. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow,

low, with red and crimson cheek. Fruit growers have given the strongest testimonials to its value.

Waddell—Fruit medium to large, oblong; skin rich creamy white, nearly covered with red; flesh white, firm, rich and sweet; freestone. Very prolific and very early.

Wager—Very large; yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy and of fine flavor. First of September.

Wheatland—Fruit large, quality the very best, color a deep golden yellow, a sturdy grower and a good bearer. A most excellent shipper, a valuable market sort. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late. Freestone.

Willet—Undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown. Flesh yellow, skin covered with dark red. Specimens have measured twelve inches in circumference. Season September.

Wonderful—Very large, flesh yellow, and will keep a long time in good condition; a good shipper; freestone; pit small; valuable for canning; a strong healthy grower and very productive, ripening second week in October.

Yellow Rareripe—Large, orange yellow, red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. Beginning in September. Freestone.

Yellow St. John—A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hale's. Nearly as large as Crawford fully equal in color and of superior flavor; fruit round, brilliant, showy; bears young and produces abundantly. August.

NECTARINES

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums. Trees good, vigorous growers.

Early Violet—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek, flesh pale green; melting, rich and highly flavored. Freestone. Last of Aug.

Elrue—Medium size, pale green, covered with dark red; flesh greenish white, melting, very

juicy, with a rich high flavor. Freestone. Beginning of September.

Hunt's Tawny—Medium size, pale orange, dark cheek; flesh deep orange, juicy, melting, rich. Freestone. The very best early variety, ripening the first half of August.

QUINCES

The quince is well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. One of the most profitable for orchard planting.

The trees are hardy and compact in growth, require but little space, productive, give regular crops and come early into bearing.

They require good deep soil, which should be kept clean and mellow, with an occasional dressing of manure, but do not need severe pruning; a careful thinning out of the old decayed wood will be sufficient.

Keep a vigilant search after the borer, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Bourgeat—A new variety, of the best quality, tender and good. Ripening shortly after Orange, and keeping till past mid-winter. Largest size, rich golden color, smooth, no creases. Rich velvety

skin, with delicious quince odor. Foliage healthy. The strongest grower of the quinces, making trees as large and thrifty as plums and pears, and yielding an immense crop.

Champion—The fruit is very large and productive. Young trees, two years old from bud, are often loaded with fruit. The skin russeted around the stem; below, a lively yellow color. Its flesh cooks tender; season is about two weeks later than the Orange. In growth it is very strong, stout and rugged.

Meeche's Prolific—Fruit said to be larger than the Orange, resembling the Champion in shape and general appearance, though not averaging

quite so large; of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Productive and ripens early.

Orange—Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves and market. Very productive. October.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange quince, one-third larger. Fair, handsome, and equally as good and productive. Tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

APRICOTS

This is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits, and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening, between cherries and peaches.

Liable to attack by curculio, and requires the same treatment as that applied to plum trees.

Our apricot trees are budded on PLUM stock, thus making them especially hardy.

Blenheim—Large, oval; flesh yellow, rich and juicy; ripens evenly; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

Early Golden—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Early Moorpark—Medium; rich; juicy; very fine.

Harris—Originated in Geneva. Free; perfectly hardy; comes into bearing young, and is very productive. Fruit large, rich golden yellow; ripens middle of July.

Large Early Montgamet—One of the finest early varieties. Large.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Peach—Very large; orange with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored.

St. Ambrose—A good grower and very productive;

of good quality; freestone. Excellent for drying or canning. Ripens about middle of July.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES

The following varieties are the best that have been brought out; as a class, they are sufficiently hardy, but they are not as desirable as those named in the foregoing list.

Alexander—Fruit yellow flecked with red; very beautiful and delicious. July.

Gibb—Tree symmetrical; a good bearer; fruit medium, yellow; sub-acid; rich, the best early variety. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Strong grower and profuse bearer; white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, the best late variety. August.

Golden Russian—One of the best of the Russian Apricots; rich, juicy and very fine.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is one of the most valuable of trees. As valuable for shade as for its fruit producing qualities. A wonderfully rapid grower, often growing 6 to 8 feet in one season. Perfectly hardy. The fruit ripens in July and continues for three months. It is rarely picked from the trees, as it falls as soon as ripe, and it is therefore the custom to keep the surface below in a short turf, and the fruit is picked from the green grass. Invaluable for planting in yards where chickens are kept.

Downing—Superceded by New American which is hardier and better.

New American—Tree very vigorous and productive, surpassed by none; possesses a rich, sub-acid flavor; continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-quarter of an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter; color maroon

or an intense blue black at full maturity; flesh juicy, rich, sugary.

Russian—Very hardy, shrub-like in form of growth, valuable for feeding silk worms and for fences in severe climates.

Tea's Weeping—See ornamental trees.

NUTS

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market. The immense importations of foreign nuts every year give some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms but contain land, that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted; the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber, that will of itself pay a large per cent. on the investment.

Our native nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament and profitable returns.

Butternut—(WHITE WALNUT)—A native tree of medium size; spreading head, grayish colored bark; wood very valuable. Nut oblong and rough; highly prized for its sweet, nutritious kernel.

Filbert, English—(HAZEL NUT)—This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; succeeding on almost all soils; bearing early and abundantly. Nuts nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor.

CHESTNUT

American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. When grown in open ground it assumes an elegant, symmetrical form; foliage rich and glossy. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.

Spanish—A handsome, round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not as sweet as the American.

Paragon—(NEW)—A vigorous grower and an early, abundant bearer, nuts very large three or four in a burr and particularly sweet and rich.

Numbo—Nuts very large and of fine appearance, sweet and early to ripen. Tree enormously productive, bearing regularly.

WALNUT

Black—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality.

English—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. It produces immense crops of thin shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand; fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling.

Japan—The nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory-nut, and borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way. The trees begin to bear when two or three years old.

GRAPES

Grape vines are very easily transplanted when young, if thrifty plants are used.

Dig holes from eight to ten inches deep and large enough so the roots may be spread naturally, without crossing each other, distribute the finest soil among them and pack firmly.

Cultivate thoroughly through the season; the spring following planting, after the buds swell, cut off all but the two *best lowest* buds permitting two canes only to grow. In the fall cut one cane four to six feet to bear the next year, and cut one back to two eyes again to form new wood for the following year's crop.

There is a large list of novelties but we name only those that thrive in most localities.

BLACK AND BLUE VARIETIES

Campbell's Early—A fine new grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome, berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower with healthy foliage; it ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.

Concord—Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp, quite tender when fully ripe. Ripens from 15th to 20th of September. Vine healthy, hardy and productive.

Early Ohio—Ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, covered with heavy bloom; foliage heavy and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy as the Concord. Very productive, and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to stem. One of the best shippers.

Eaton—Originated in Massachusetts. Hardy, vigorous and productive; bunch very large, compact, often double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom.

Isabella—Well known and heretofore popular. Bunch and berry large, dark purple, sweet and rich when fully ripe. Too late for some seasons.

Moore's Early—Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens ten days before Hartford. Its size and earliness render it desirable.

Worden—Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than the Concord, and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities. Vine very thrifty and vigorous; perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Popular for vineyard and garden.

RED GRAPES

Agawam—(ROGER'S No. 15)—Dark red or maroon; bunches compact, very large, berries large; oval, pulp soft, flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens early; is very attractive. One of the best of the red varieties.

Brighton—Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other grape. Ripens soon after Hartford. Should be planted near by other varieties as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone.

Catawba—Bunches large, shouldered; berries large, reddish and sprightly. One of the old and popular grapes, extensively planted in some sections for wine, for which it is valuable, and for its late keeping qualities.

Delaware—Superior as a table grape. Bunch medium, very compact, berries medium round; skin thin, of a beautiful dark red color when fully ripe; flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet. Vine hardy, moderately vigorous and very productive. Ripens early in September.

Salem—(ROGER'S No. 22)—Chestnut color; bunch large, short, broad and compact, berry very large, round; flesh nearly free from pulp, sweet, aromatic and well flavored; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Vergennes—Vigorous, hardy and productive.

Bunch medium, berries large, round, skin thick and tough, making it a long keeper. Ripens a little later than Concord.

WHITE GRAPES

Empire State—Bunch shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish, oval; skin white with a slight tinge of yellow, covered with bloom; flesh tender, rich, juicy and sweet. Ripens with Hartford. Vine a good grower and productive.

Green Mountain—(WINCHELL)—Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact, shouldered, green or greenish white. Skin thin. Pulp very tender and sweet. Three weeks earlier than Concord.

Moore's Diamond—Vine is a vigorous grower, with large, dark healthy foliage, very hardy. It is a prolific bearer producing large, handsome, compact bunches. Color greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; few seeds, juicy. Berry about the size of Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. It ripens early, usually from Aug. 25th to Sept. 10th. One of the finest of grapes.

Niagara—Vine hardy and strong grower; bunches very large and compact, many weighing fourteen ounces, sometimes more; berries large, skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin white bloom; flesh pulpy, tender, sweet. Ripens with the Concord.

Pocklington—Bunch medium to large, berry large, round, light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy. Vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

CURRANTS

Plant in very fertile soil made so by liberal manuring. The tops should be cut back so only three or four branches will grow the first season. Thin out the old wood yearly, opening the bush considerably.

At the first appearance of currant worms they are easily destroyed by sprinkling with a can of water in which powdered white hellebore is stirred—(one ounce to three gallons).

Plant in rows five feet apart and three feet in row.

Black Naples—Very large, black, bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies; strong grower, coarse leaves.

Cherry—Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect, short-jointed shoots.

Crandall's Currant—A new variety whose yellow flowers make it very useful as an ornamental shrub in the spring. Fruit is large dark colored and has some of the characteristics of a gooseberry.

Fay's Prolific—Has fully sustained ALL the claims that were made for it by the originator when first introduced, and is the best red currant known. It has been widely planted, and has given general satisfaction; fruit very large, bright red, and of excellent flavor, less acid than Cherry. It has a long stem, which admits of rapid picking, and is enormously productive. One of the most valuable fruits of recent introduction. Comes into bearing EARLY.

La Versailles—Very large, red; long bunch of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific—(BLACK)—The largest in berry and bunch, and best in quality and productiveness of any black variety yet introduced.

Perfection—The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large or larger than the Fay; the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect. The quality is rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp, with few seeds. After three years' trial, this fruit was the first to receive the \$50 Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

Prince Albert—A large, light red, very late, distinct variety.

Red Dutch—Deep red, rich acid flavor. An old, well-known and fine market sort; good quality; vigorous, upright and very productive.

Victoria—Large, bright red, long bunch; late in ripening and hangs long on the bush. One of the best; very valuable, and for its lateness. Spreading growth, very productive.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white; sweet or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

Wilder—A new red currant, fruit large, fine flavored, great yielder, very profitable for market.

ASPARAGUS

To make a good asparagus bed the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two-year or strong one-year plants, and for a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in the row.

The roots should be spread and planted so that the crowns, when covered shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall the whole bed should be covered before winter sets in with two or three inches of stable manure which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground opens in the spring.

Conover's Colossal—Highly recommended for its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored.

Donald's Elmira—Color a delicate green, different from other varieties, while the stalks are more

tender and succulent. Its mammoth size always commands a fancy price.

Palmetto—It sells at quite an advance over other varieties on account of its mammoth size. Quality not excelled by any.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. This is the great "Wine Plant."



THE NEW CARDINAL RASPBERRY

RASPBERRIES

For field culture raspberries should be planted in rows four to six feet apart, two and one-half to three feet in rows, depending on the character of growth of sorts planted.

The first year after planting cut the canes about two feet from the ground and when grown eighteen inches pinch off the ends which will cause them to branch, repeat this when a new growth comes to make stocky plants. The following spring shear off a third of the wood leaving a round bush.

Only five or six shoots should be left on sorts that sucker. Cut off all others.

RED AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Cardinal—The best of the purple raspberries and a most desirable variety for home use. Vigorous in growth, ornamental in appearance and enormously productive. (See cut.)

Columbian—A new variety of great promise. It is a very vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit purple and delicious for table or canning, and an excellent shipping variety.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market—Fruit is large, luscious, and produced in the greatest profusion. Color deep rich crimson; fruit very firm. Ripens from July 10 to 20, and continues a long time in fruit. Entirely hardy and yields heavy crops. Follows the Marlboro in season of ripening.

Loudon—A new red raspberry which originated at Janesville, Wis. Said to be a seedling of the Turner crossed with Cuthbert. Large, broadly conical, beautiful red. Ripens about with Cuthbert, continuing later, and in quality better than that variety. One of the best.

Marlboro—It is a strong grower with strong side arms; it is perfectly hardy. The large size of its dark green foliage is the means of its early regular and late bearing and extraordinary size

of fruit; in color a bright crimson and, unlike others, does not lose its brilliancy when over ripe; of a good quality and very prolific.

Shaffer's Colossal—Fruit very large purplish red, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. A strong grower, hardy and enormously productive. Unequalled for family use, and one of the best for canning; season medium to late.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

Golden Queen—Large size, great beauty, high quality, perfectly hardy, and very productive; equal to Cuthbert in size of fruit and vigor of growth. Ripens in mid-season. No home garden should be without it.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland—The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black raspberry. Many specimens are from seven-eighths to fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is equal to Gregg, ripening a few days earlier than that variety. It is very firm and a good shipper.

Black Diamond—Berries large, very sweet and pulpy, yet fine for shipping and evaporating. Canes strong and fruitful. Early.

Gregg—Jet black, never falls from the bushes and of *first* quality; canes of strong growth, perfectly hardy and immensely productive.

Ohio—The greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning or evaporating the most profitable of all. Berry not quite as large as Gregg; plant hardy.

Souhegan—One of the most profitable Black Caps now grown. It is productive, large, jet-black, without bloom, firm and earlier than any

other black Cap. It is a strong grower and perfectly hardy.

Strawberry-Raspberry—(*RUBUS SORBIFOLIUS*)—One of the remarkable recent introductions from Japan. A beautiful dwarf raspberry, seeming to be a hybrid between the raspberry and strawberry. Fruit is early, stands well out from the foliage, size and shape of a strawberry color, brilliant crimson.

BLACKBERRIES

It is natural for blackberries to grow much stronger than raspberries, but the mode of culture is about the same. Permit three or four canes to grow the first season; pinch back when three feet high. Prune back to four feet. Plant in rows six to seven feet apart, three feet in a row.



Agawam—Fruit medium size; jet-black, sweet, tender and melting to the core. A very valuable variety for HOME use; being sweet throughout as soon as black; very hardy, healthy and productive.

Erie—Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform both in size and shape. There is no other berry that rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness and productiveness. (See cut.)

Eldorado—The vines are very hardy and vigorous, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together.

Rathbun—The tips touch the ground and root, thus propagating themselves like the black cap raspberry. The fruit is borne in clusters, and is easily gathered; berries very large, measuring from an inch and an eighth to one and one-half inches in length. Color intense black with a high polish; pits very large, with small seeds; flesh juicy, high flavored, sweet and delicious. Carries well to market. In season medium early.

Snyder—A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core. Its value is its extreme hardiness, standing the winters in those sections where the Kittatinny and Early Harvest kill down.

Taylor—A good succession for Snyder in cold climates. Ripens its large, luscious berries some weeks later. Vigorous, hardy and fruitful.

Wachusett Thornless—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. The plant is said to do equally as well on light and heavy soils. It is also hardy and almost free from thorns.

Wilson, Jr.—This is believed to be a decided improvement upon Wilson's Early, from which it has descended. It inherits all the good qualities of its parent, the Wilson's Early, but is larger, earlier and better; berries sweet and excellent.

Wilson's Early—Very large, shining black, retaining its color well after picking, and fine for the table as soon as full colored; quite firm, sweet, rich

and good; ripens mainly together, and two weeks before the height of the blackberry season.

DEWBERRIES Or Running Blackberries

Lucretia—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The fruit which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster raspberry, is very large, soft sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core.



READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT THE FIRST ROW OF BOXES CONTAINS "DOWNING;" SECOND, FOURTH AND FIFTH "INDUSTRY;" THIRD "WHITE SMITH."

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries thrive well on a variety of soils, if well drained and fertile. The cultivation should be thorough early in the season.

European varieties are of a large size and various colors. The green fruit is sent to the early markets and is profitable.

The best American gooseberries are superior to European sorts in productiveness, hardiness, quality and freedom from mildew; the curse of European varieties and their seedlings is mildew.

Mildew may be kept under control by frequent spraying with potassium sulphide. Bordeaux mixture is not recommended because it spots the fruit. After the fruit is gathered the Bordeaux mixture may be used against the leaf blight.

Chautauqua—(EUROPEAN TYPE)—A good grower, fruit large, pale green; quality good. (See cut.)

Downing—(AMERICAN)—"The standard of excellence" large, pale green and covered with a white bloom; best in flavor and quality; a strong grower, productive and healthy; valuable for market.

Houghton—(AMERICAN)—Fruit medium size, red, thin skinned, juicy, sweet and good in flavor and quality. Very productive.

Industry—(EUROPEAN)—Bush a strong grower, and the most productive of European varieties; fruit large, dark red, mild, sub-acid, sweet and good flavor; one of the best for market, either green or ripe. (See cut.)

Crown Bob—(EUROPEAN)—Large, round-ovate, red, hairy fruits, of the first quality.

Josselyn—Good grower, fine foliage and a very profitable fruiter, when compared with any other gooseberry in existence. The freest of all gooseberries from mildew, both in leaf and fruit.

Keepsake—(EUROPEAN)—The blossoms of this variety are well protected by foliage, so that it is sure to set good crops in any ordinary season. The berries are very large, pale yellow, of good flavor and ship well. Quite productive.

Pearl—The most prolific gooseberry known. One bush produced 2,500 berries. It is free from mildew and is larger than the Downing. The color is light green and quality first class. Being thoroughly tested, we offer it as the best of its class yet grown.

Smith's Improved—(AMERICAN)—Color yellow, large, excellent quality, pulp sweet and good.

White Smith—(EUROPEAN)—Fruit large, smooth, thin skin and tender; color yellowish green; sweet and very good. A very desirable variety.

STRAWBERRIES

Plant strawberries early in the spring on fertile well manured land. For field culture plant in rows three feet apart and one foot in the rows, but for hand culture one foot by two will answer.

Mulching to Keep the Fruit Clean—Before the fruit begins to ripen mulch the ground among the plants with *short* hay or straw. This will not only keep the fruit clean but will prevent the ground from drying and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

A bed will give two full crops and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

NOTICE.—Those sorts marked (P.) are pistillate and should have a row of some staminate variety planted near to insure proper fertilization and a crop.

Brandywine One of the very reliable fruiting sorts that can be depended on for heavy crops on a variety of soils. Berries very large, broadly heart-shaped, bright red to the center; firm-fleshed and finely flavored. A valuable late berry.

Bubach—P. A sterling old sort that combines many excellent qualities; great and uniform size, rich color and quality, extraordinary vigor and fruitfulness, fine foliage that endures the hottest suns. Season early to medium.

Charles Downing—Large, firm and good for market or garden, medium.

Crescent Seedling—P. Good size, a strong grower, very productive, one of the best for market and garden. Season early to medium.

Gandy—Large and firm berries, of uniform size and shape. On heavy, rich loams the plant is a marvel of vigor and fruitfulness. The best shipping, long-keeping strawberry, as late as the latest of well tested sorts.

McKinley—Berry large, roundish, inclining to conical, but sometimes flattened or coxcombed; color crimson; flesh firm, and quality very good. The plant is vigorous, healthy and a great yielder. Season medium to late. We can confidently recommend it for garden and market culture.

Michel's Early—The first variety to ripen here; berry medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm, fair quality; plant a strong grower and a good bearer. Valuable on account of its earliness and productiveness.

Marshall—Berries very large, handsome, high colored; of extra quality. With high culture the strong, healthy plants produce great crops. Early.

Sharpless—One of the best strawberries in cultivation; has held its reputation better than any other variety. Possesses ALL the good qualities looked for in a strawberry; the best variety for the HOME garden. A strong grower, productive and largest size. The best early sort.

Wilson—The most popular market variety, universally successful, reliable and productive; color red, flesh firm of high character. Early.

Asparagus Growers, Attention !

Our new rust proof and giant Asparagus has been thoroughly tested and proved to be PERFECTLY IMMUNE FROM RUST. It produces a large yield and for quality it is second to none. We predict that when it becomes more widely known, it will supplant all other varieties. In the Spring of 1909 it was in big demand in the Boston market for \$7.00 per bushel, when other varieties sold for \$3.50 to \$5.00 per bushel.

We offer this season but one year old plants.

Price, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000.

A SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF ORNAMENTALS

Below we offer a brief list of desirable Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Peonies, etc., which we have collected with great care, and can advise our patrons to plant.

NOTE—When you write for prices please state the quantity desired.

DESIRABLE TREES

Acer Platanoides, Maple Norway—A most vigorous, compact and useful tree for the lawn.

Betula Alba Laciniata, Cut Leaved Weeping Birch—Very graceful; green foliage and weeping branches. An exceedingly desirable tree for the lawn.

Catalpa Bungei—A dwarf variety of Catalpa which makes an attractive round head. This tree makes it desirable for planting on small lawns and in formal gardens. It is often used along walks and drive-ways.

Fagus Sylvatica Riversii, River's Purple Beech—Variety of European Beech with large, smooth purple leaves. It is the best purple lawn tree known.

Magnolia Speciosa—This tree is covered pro-

fusely with large, showy flowers white and pink in the spring. It is very hardy.

Pyrus Angustifolia, Bechtel's Dbl. Flg. Crab—Medium size, ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses.

Populus Fastigiata, Lombardy Poplar—A tall growing pyramidal tree, very picturesque. Used in landscape effects along driveways and for a wind-break.

Tilia Americana, American Linden—A rapid growing beautiful native tree. Very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Ulmus Americana, American Elm—A magnificent monarch of our native forest. Acknowledged by all to be the finest tree of rapid growth for the lawn, street or park.

CHOICE EVERGREENS

Abies Balsamea, Balsam Fir—very symmetrical tree with dark green leaves. The leaves are in much demand for their pungent odor.

Picea Excelsa, Norway Spruce—A lofty tree of perfectly pyramidal form. It is also one of the best evergreens for hedges and wind-breaks.

Picea Pungens Kosteriana, Colorado Blue Spruce—A selected strain of Blue Spruce from Colorado.

Pinus Strobus, White Pine—The most ornamental of our native pines. It is in great demand for purposes of reforestation.

Thuya Occidentalis, American Arbor Vitae—The very finest Evergreen for hedges.

Thuya Occidentalis Pyramidalis, Pyramidal Arbor Vitae—A beautiful upright Evergreen of compact habit which grows in the form of a column.

A NICE COLLECTION OF SHRUBS

Barberry Thunbergii, Japanese Barberry—Dwarf habit; the very best hardy ornamental hedge plant we have.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester—This excels other Deutzias for its profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit.

Weigelia Rosea—A beautiful shrub with rose colored flowers.

Forsythia Fortuneii—Deep green foliage and bright yellow flowers. One of the earliest shrubs to bloom in the spring.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—Flowers

are white and borne in immense panicles, nearly a foot in length.

Lonicera Tartarica—Tartarian Honeysuckle, Upright Honeysuckle which comes in both red, pink and white varieties.

Philadelphus Coronarius, Syringa Garland—Very fine shrub with wonderful sprays of sweet scented white flowers.

Spirea Anthony Waterer—A new dwarf growing shrub; blossoms of a beautiful deep red color.

Spirea Van Houtte—The finest of all Spireas; very graceful with pure white flowers.

FRENCH VARIETIES OF LILACS

Frau Dammann—Immense panicles of single flowers.

Ludwig Spaeth—Exceedingly dark purplish red, single flowers. Panicle very long.

President Grevy—Semi-double, bluish flowers

and grows in panicles of larger size than any other Lilac.

Mme. Casimir Perier—Large trusses, very double white flowers.

La Marck—Very large panicle; flowers very double; rosy lilac.

Tamarix Africa—Foliage very fine and feathery; flowers, pink, very small and numerous.

Viburnum Opulus, Highbush Cranberry—Large, white flat blooms, in June; in the

fall it is covered with large, red berries.

Viburnum Plicatum, Japanese Snowball—This surpasses the common variety in habit, foliage and flower.

CLIMBING SHRUBS AND VINES

Ampelopsis Veitchii, Boston or Japan Ivy—

This well known vine is used extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense, completely covering the surface.

Aristolochia Siphio, Dutchmans Pipe—Species of climbing habit, rapid growth; very large heart shaped leaves and curious pipe shaped flower.

Clematis Jackmanii—Large rich violet purple;

flowers in masses and a successive bloomer.

Lonicera Halleana, Halls Japan Honeysuckle—A strong growing variety; almost evergreen, with white and yellow flowers. Very fragrant.

Lycium Sinensis, Chinese Matrimony Vine—A vigorous climber, branching freely, covered with bright purple star shaped flowers.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES

One Dozen Selected Peonies.

Baron Rothschild—Outside petals rose, center salmon.

Diamond—Large pure white.

Duchess de Nenours—Rosy pink.

Festiva Maxima—The very largest and best white peony, with a center of carmine.

Francis Ortegal—Dark purple.

Fulgida—Very dark crimson

La France—Outside petals, pink, yellowish center.

Officinalis Rubra—Dark red, very early.

Pulcherrima—Bright satin rose, center blush white.

Reine Hortense—Pink, large, full and globular.

Sweet Heart—Rosy pink, white center.

Triumph du Nord—Dark rose, full and very fragrant.

HARDY GARDEN ROSES

Alfred Colomb—Cherry red, passing to a bright, rich crimson.

Anne de Diesbach—Brilliant crimson.

Coquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded with pink.

Frau Karl Druschki—Pure silvery white.

Gruss en Teplitz—Scarlet shaded to velvety crimson.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson.

La France—Delicate silvery rose.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, shaded with carmine.

Margaret Dickson—Pure white.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft delicate pink.

Marshall P. Wilder—Carmine, shaded with maroon.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson.

Ulrich Brunner—Rich glowing cherry.

RAMBLERS

Crimson Rambler—Bright crimson.

Dorothy Perkins—Shell pink.

Lady Gay—Bright rose.

Wedding Bells—Brilliant pink.

BABY RAMBLERS

Anne Muller—Pink Baby Rambler.

Mme. Levavasseur—Red Baby Rambler.

Catherine Zeimet—White Baby Rambler.

OLD FASHIONED HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Aquilegia, Columbine—Flowers all colors of the rainbow.

Hollyhocks—Both the double and single sorts are very fine, growing on tall stems and remaining in bloom for a long time.

Achillea Ptarmica, The Pearl—Small double white flowers, very valuable for borders and gardens. A profuse bloomer.

Dielytra Spectabilis, Bleeding Heart—Heart shaped flowers of rosy crimson. A very

graceful plant and superb for the garden.

Digitalis, Foxglove—Long bell shaped flowers and stems 3-4 ft. high.

Delphinium, Larkspur—The finest Larkspur in cultivation, having spikes of flowers of the most brilliant blue.

Dianthus, White Garden Pink—Very hardy plant, very appropriate for borders.

Iris, Germanica—These bloom early with wonderful combination of colors.

PHLOX

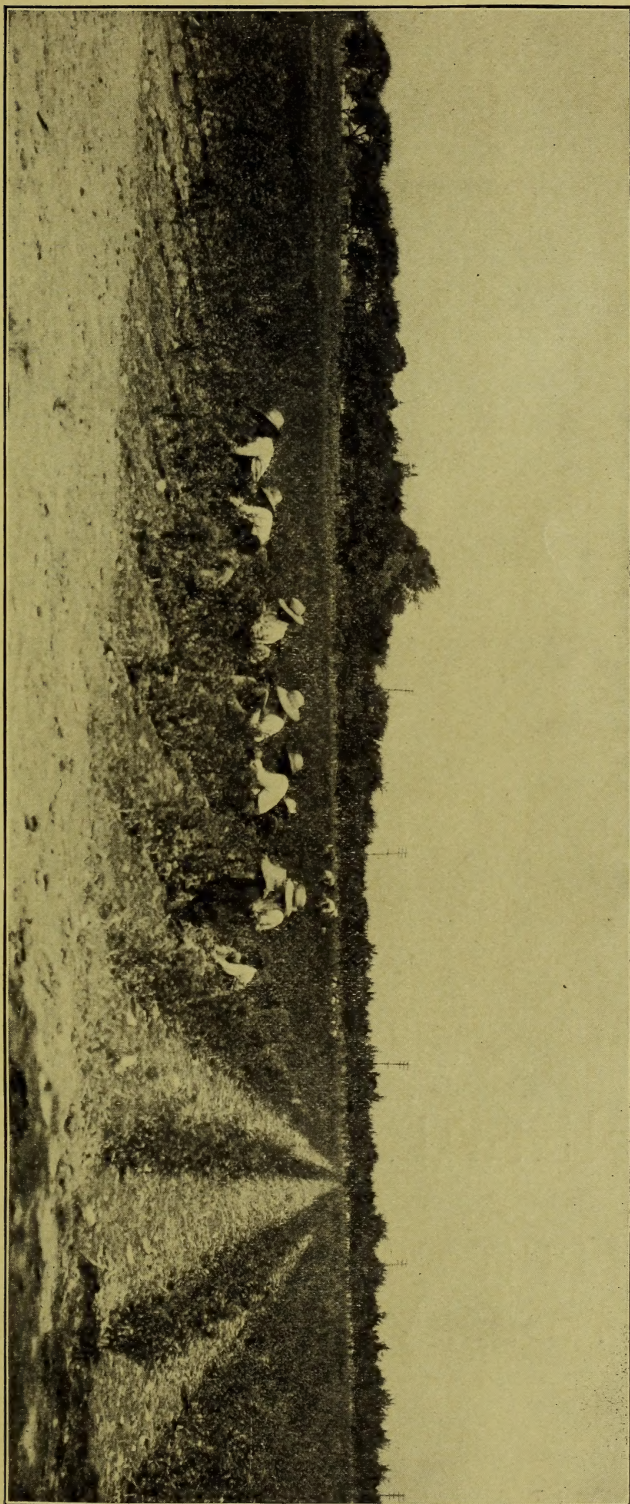
Amazon—Pure white.

Coquelicot—Scarlet.

Flambeau—Bright orange red.

Eclairer—Deep purplish crimson.

Michael Cervantes—White with a large rose center.



A SCENE IN OUR NURSERY, A BUDDING GANG SETTING PLUM BUDS

ESTABLISHED 1846

W. & T. SMITH CO.

GENEVA, N. Y.



GENERAL CATALOGUE

HARDY FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
SHRUBS, VINES AND ROSES

THE PRODUCT OF SIXTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE